



# **Sadakathullah Appa College** **(Autonomous)**

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Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.

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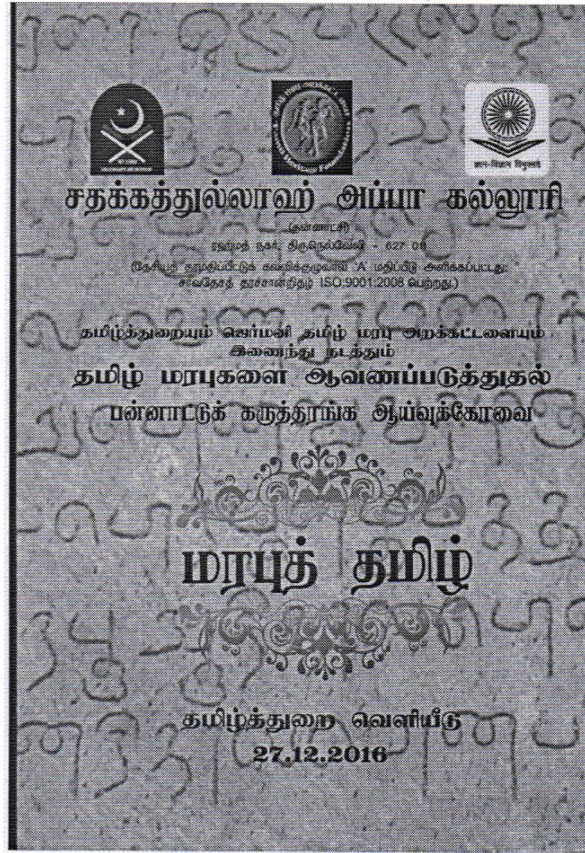


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3.4.4 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published per teacher during 2016-17

Sl.no in Excel Sheet	Name of the Teacher	Title	ISBN Number	Department
1	முனைவர்.ச.மகாதேவன்	மரபுத் தமிழ்	9385977293	TAMIL
2	முனைவர்.அமு.அய்யப்பகான்	மரபுத் தமிழ்	9385977293	
3	முனைவர்.அசே.சேக் சிந்தா	மரபுத் தமிழ்	9385977293	



# மரபுத் தமிழ்

பன்னாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்க ஆய்வுக்கோவை

பதிய்பாசிரியர்

முனைவர் ச.மகாதேவன்  
தமிழ்த்துறைத் தலைவர்

இணைப்பதிய்பாசிரியர்கள்

திரு. அ.மு.அய்யங்கான்  
இணைப்பேராசிரியர்

முனைவர் அ.சே.சேக்சிந்தா  
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திரு. ஜெ.குமார்  
உதவிப்பேராசிரியர்

வெளியீடு



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சதக்கத்துல்லாஹ் அப்பா கல்லூரி  
(குன்னாட்சி)

ரஹ்மத் நகர், திருநெல்வேலி - 627 011.

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ஜெர்மனி



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பதிப்பாசிரியர் : முனைவர்.ச.மகாதேவன்  
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4	முனைவர்.ச.மகாதேவன்	தன்னம்பிக்கைத் தமிழ்	9385977563	TAMIL
5	முனைவர்.அமு.அய்யப்பகான்	தன்னம்பிக்கைத் தமிழ்	9385977563	
6	முனைவர்.அசே.சேக் சிந்தா	தன்னம்பிக்கைத் தமிழ்	9385977563	

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முனைவர் அ.சே.சேக்சிந்தா  
உதவிப்பேராசிரியர்  
திரு. ஜெ.குமார்  
உதவிப்பேராசிரியர்



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(தன்னாட்சி)  
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Sl.no	Name of the Teacher	Title	ISBN Number	Department
7	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	E-Learning on the Move: Introducing Mobile Apps for Learning English	978-81-7735-870-4	<b>ENGLISH</b>

Impact and Influence of  
*E-Communication*  
on English



Editors  
Jessica Selwyn  
Silvia Flavia



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## **E-Learning on the Move : Introducing Mobile Apps for Learning English**

*- Ramanathan .S,  
Kanna Muthiah*

People are living in a technologically enhanced world in which everyone is influenced by the technological advancements. The field of education is not an exception to this. Already educational field has met out a paradigm shift that it has changed or transformed its vision from teaching to learning. Students reserve the autonomy as against the ancient times teacher autonomy in the class. It gives an inevitable room for the learners to learn the concepts as and when they like to. For this the technological innovation comes in handy and is useful in felicitating learning on the move. We have computers, network based learning programmes, PDAs and much recently, the mobile phones which enhance the room for learning on the go. Chapelle says:

Technically speaking computer mediated communication has been in practice since 1960s when users of a single mainframe computer could exchange messages in both synchronous and asynchronous modes. Only with the development of LAN and internet, however, was this technology put into pedagogical use for teaching collaborative L1 writing, for practice in Second languages. (20)

English is a foreign language which is used as a lingua franca, in our multilingual and multicultural sub continent. So with this view it is believed that the learners need to master



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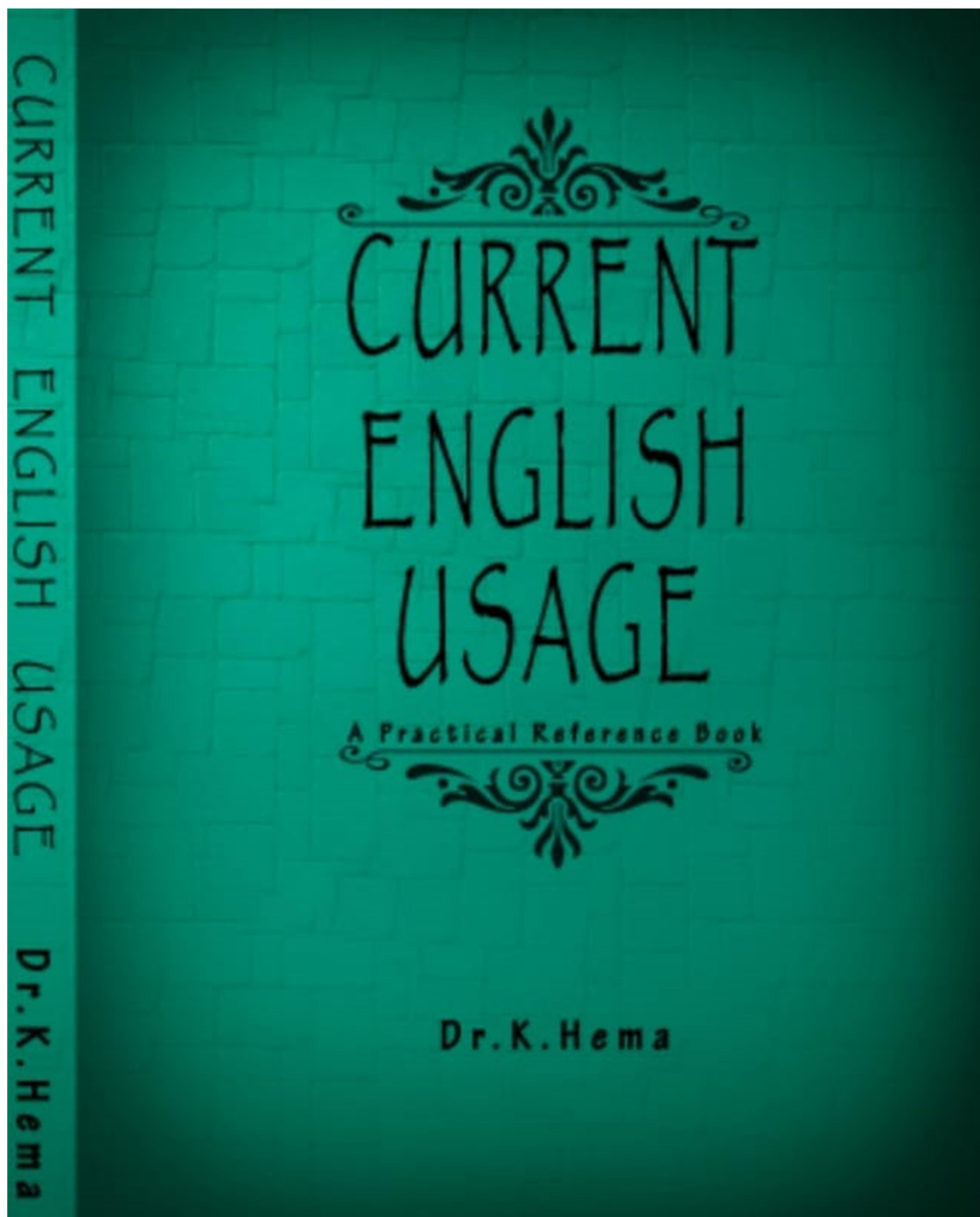
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8	Dr. K.Hema	Current English Usage	978-93-85977-87-9	<b>ENGLISH</b>



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1.	The title of the book and the contents of the title page	<b>CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE</b>
2.	The language in which the book is written	English
3.	ISBN – Assigned by Publisher	978-93-85977-87-9
4.	The name of a) the author b) the translator and c) the editor of the book d) or any part thereof	<b>Dr.K. Hema</b>
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13.	The Price at which the book is sold to the public	Rs.300
14.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright	Dr.K. HEMA, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Asst. Professor, Department of English, Sadakathullah Appa College Tirunelveli.

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CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE Dr.K.Hema

chalk and cheese  
shrinking violet  
in front of / in the front of  
skin / peel  
pass out / on / away / off  
wet blanket  
break the ice / a habit / promise  
Doves COO  
historic / historical  
friend / pal



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Sl.no in Excel Sheet	Name of the Teacher	Title	ISBN Number	Department
9	Dr .A. Abdul Kadher	The Need for Holistic Development of Students	978-81-929180-2-0	<b>ENGLISH</b>
10	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	Challenges and Issues in Research Ethics	978-81-929180-2-0	
11	Dr. K. Hema	Innovations in Using News Media, both Print and Visual in ELT Classrooms	978-81-929180-2-0	
12	M. Jebamalar Freeda	Role of ICT in Enhancing English Teaching and Learning Process	978-81-929180-2-0	
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15	M.Benazir Nuzrath	Challenges for Teachers in Current Scenario	978-81-929180-2-0	


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 on  
**Quality Enhancement in the**  
**Contemporary Higher Education Scenario**  
 07<sup>th</sup> and 08<sup>th</sup> February 2017





The diagram illustrates the Quality Assurance cycle with five interconnected stages:

- 1. PLANNING**: Analysis, Project Triangle, Design Plan, Project Resources, Agreement
- 2. DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT**: Research, Design, Prototype, Peer Review
- 3. PRODUCTION**: Usability, W3C Standards, Media, Training, Virtual Learning, Environment
- 4. IMPLEMENTATION**: Faculty Support, Pedagogy, Technology, Research, Student Support
- 5. EVALUATION**: Student Evaluation, Feedback & Review, Mixed-method Evaluation, Instructions notes & Reflections, Faculty & Student Satisfaction

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Organized by  
**Internal Quality Assurance Cell**  
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## The Need for Holistic Development of Students

Dr. A. Abdul Kader<sup>1</sup>

The cliché today is, "our graduates are unemployable". Academicians as well as organizations believe that Indian graduates lack in application knowledge. The cliché is almost true. In terms of skill development South Korea tops the list with 96 percent of their youths being skilled whereas India is just pathetic at having only 20 percent of industry fit men. Certainly inherent talent and genetic factors determine in catapulting a few to plum positions. They are exceptions. However, those who aspire to come on top irrespective of knowledge and skill can be motivated and trained on college campuses.

Arts and Science colleges are now overflowing with students. Classrooms are jam-packed with students and the managements are forced to resort to shift system. While there are numerous advantages of the shift system, the demerits are simply glossed over. The system is to a certain extent a bane why students are not holistically well developed.

Instead of knowing where we are heading for and ultimately what we are supposed to achieve in the long run, sometimes we fall by the way side focusing on marginal issues. We should be highly conscious of our primary objectives in running academic institutions; otherwise we will be outclassed by other educational centres. We subject ourselves to evaluation of NAAC not to vie with other institutions in terms of ranking in the academic field but really to design courses to cater to the needs of students and to produce men of exemplary character in order to serve the community at large.

### Learning Today

All learning is stuffed within four walls. The students confined to their classrooms are hardly left with any opportunity to hone their creative skills. Class cancellation is a sin. Covering portions is the cardinal principle. Maximum pass percentage is the goal. Intensive learning of the core subjects is unjustifiably emphasized. There is no peer-group learning and no meaningful rapport with teachers. In the absence of extracurricular activities the all round growth of students is at peril. Where is the space for extracting the dormant skills in students? Educationists impress upon the need for confidence, perseverance, decision making ability, cognitive skill, humane nature, integrity, duty consciousness, social commitment, scientific temper, communication skill, innovative approach, team-spirit, physical well-being and so on in students.

To inculcate these finer aspects of life in students, colleges have no time, no quality personnel and no extra fund. The infrastructure available is meant for optimal usage but the sorry state of affairs is that they dish out men with inadequate maturity to cope with cut-throat competitions in the job market. Even a sheer brilliant academic performance is no guarantee for a prospective career.

Materials are thrust down the throats of students. Rote learning is indirectly promoted. They are in a way 'gagged and smothered'. No fruitful interactions are taking place between them. No serious debates are there in order to elicit their views and to instil confidence in them. Morning shift students leaving the campuses in mid-

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## Challenges and Issues in Research Ethics

Dr. Kanna Muthiah<sup>1</sup>

This paper entitled, *Challenges and Issues in Research Ethics* highlights on the various research challenges and ethics faced by a researcher. Research in common parlance refers to "a search for knowledge". One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of investigation and findings. A research is a "careful systematic study in a field of knowledge undertaken to discover or establish facts or principles" (Webster). *The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* lays down the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge". Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. Every human possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, what and when of the unknown and it is that inquisitiveness which makes one probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research. Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.

Conducting research is an integral part of being a scholar or an academician. Every research practitioner should possess skills and credibility to do research on various subjects keeping in mind its impact and effect for a social change. A good research could also be a systematic process of collecting and analysing data to find an answer to a question or a solution to a problem, to validate or test an existing theory. This paper aims at focusing on challenges and issues in research ethics. Research is carried on in Arts and Humanities in diverse topics. It represents a wide variety of disciplines, including (but not limited to) Language, Literature, Psychology, Sociology, Political science, Anthropology, Communication and Mass Media, Education, Management, Sports, Health and Economics. Further, within each discipline, researchers can use a number of different methods to conduct research. These methods can include unobtrusive observation, participant observation, case studies, interviews, focus groups, surveys, ex post facto studies, laboratory experiments, and field experiments. Despite this diversity in methods used and topics investigated, most social science research still shares a number of common characteristics. The purpose of this paper is to review some of the fundamental concepts and terms that are shared across widely in the area of research. To begin with a researcher should be clear with the term objectives of research. The purpose of any research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures and hypothesis. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own

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### Innovations in Using News Media, both Print and Visual in ELT Classrooms

*Dr. K. Hema<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract:** Language is a method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of arbitrarily produced symbols. It is not a natural phenomenon but a creation of man's social needs and therefore, communication in society is closely associated with language and media. Among the various types of communication contents brought forth through the media, news items occupy a very significant position in reflecting the day-to-day and hour-to-hour happenings in the society. News media, both print and visual use language extensively and play a crucial role in communicating various types of information to people across diverse cultural settings. Moreover this media mirrors the society and is therefore adequate to be used in ELT classrooms. It aims at developing communication skills in the learners and thereby enabling them become more useful and responsible members of the society. As such this paper focuses mainly on the advantages and the large variety of tasks that can be derived from viewing, reading and analyzing the news items presented through print and visual in ELT classrooms. The paper also discusses the methodology that can be adopted in implementing these language activities in the ELT classrooms.

**Keywords:** Communication, print, visual, strategic competence, journalistic language

#### **Introduction**

In this age of information explosion, an adequate and appropriate use of news media at the University and College levels would enable the learners to familiarize them with the journalistic language, register and other stylistic devices prevalent in a piece of news. It would also help them develop an understanding of the various aspects of English language namely pronunciation accent, vocabulary, idiomatic expression, sentence structure, cohesive devices etc. Editorials and Gossip Columns would teach formal and informal varieties of English; Letters to the Editor can demonstrate good features of letter writing; reports on court proceedings illustrate questioning techniques. Using news media in print and visual forms would give the students confidence to read and view news in English language. It also helps them to understand and appreciate the nuances of phonic, semantic, syntactic and stylistic features of the English language used in the news items and articles. It would also enhance their power of thinking and develop their cultural skills. Moreover, it would hone their editorial skills to a great extent. Ultimately it would develop their strategic competence and lead to autonomous learning.

The teacher has to be very judicious in choosing the news items for use in ELT classrooms. The text structure, length, linguistic difficulty (including vocabulary) and content of both print and television news have to be carefully analyzed. All sorts of topics may be chosen including business and commerce, science and medical achievements and special features such as art, drama, music and literature. Care

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### Role of ICT in Enhancing English Teaching and Learning Process

*M. Jebamalar Freeda<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract:** Information and Communication Technology, or ICT, refers to technological tools that are used to communicate and to manage information. ICTs empower us to perform tasks that were inconceivable a few decades ago. From our personal computers we buy and sell all kinds of products, keep in touch with friends and find new ones, participate in chat rooms and discussion groups, work and play. The number of tasks we perform through new technologies is continuously rising. In this modern era of Information and Technology, English language teaching has become an integral part of our educational scenario. The English language teaching has undergone tremendous changes with the advent of latest methodologies and technologies. In the present scenario, teachers can teach effectively with the help of ICT. It promotes creativity and self confidence. The students are able to learn on their own pace. The knowledge of ICT is a boon for the teachers those who want to become noble teachers. This paper focuses on the role of ICT in English language teaching learning process and throws light on how technologies can be used in English classes to make learning more interesting.

In this digital era, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been used in almost all fields of life, including education. In education, computer technology has become so essential that the government put ICT as one of the curriculum in many courses. The utilization of ICT in education has recently started to appeal the potential and significant progress in language learning. It has become a major issue in education world and has been used from preschool through to university that could facilitate students and teachers in teaching and learning process.

ICT is an electronic means of capturing, processing, storing, communicating information. The use of ICT in the classroom teaching-learning is very important for it provides opportunities for teachers and students to operate, store, manipulate, and retrieve information, encourage independent and active learning, and self-responsibility for learning such as distance learning, motivate teachers and students to continue using learning outside school hours, plan and prepare lessons and design materials such as course content delivery and facilitate sharing of resources, expertise and advice.

Generally, three objectives are distinguished for the use of ICT in education (i) the use of ICT as object of study refers to learning about ICT, which enables students to use ICT in their daily life. (ii) The use of ICT as aspect of discipline or profession; refers to the development of ICT skills for professional or vocational purposes. (iii) The use of ICT as medium for teaching and learning; focuses on the use of ICT for the enhancement of the teaching and learning process.

ICT is a valuable tool to enhance teaching and learning. For teachers ICT is a professional resource, a mode of classroom delivery, and a source of valid and valuable text types. For students, ICT provides opportunities to communicate more

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### Efficacy of Proverbs in ELT Classrooms

V. Rani Priyadharshini<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** Proverbs constitute a vast body of folk-literature whose origin is equated with antiquity. The brevity of the proverbs stemmed out of the oral tradition and is effective as a mnemonic device. Proverbs are considered as the potential source of language acquisition. Educated people use them liberally in their speech and writing. Students are encouraged by teachers as well as parents to acquire a good knowledge of proverbs. As a language source, proverbs are a growing, excited and suitable area of study and research. They provide a wonderful resource material for classroom teaching and research study. A new pedagogy is suggested to teach proverbs in the class room. As conclusion, some suggestions have been given regarding the teaching of proverbs.

**Key words:** proverb, antiquity, source, pedagogy, acquisition

All Literary forms of each language are suitable for learning and teaching packages. Proverbs constitute a vast body of folk-literature and they are age old wisdom literature too. They have endured the test of time, since they have been in use for centuries. They have been very popular among the speakers and writers of languages. Being a language source, proverbs are a growing area of study and research.

It is a known fact that not many research papers or theses have come forward to undertake proverbial study hitherto. Since there is no platform for teaching and learning proverbs at the higher level even or at the lower level, such scenario has given impetus to the researcher to undertake this study. At the lower classes in the school level, proverbs have been just taught as the parallel or equivalents for the proverbs in their mother tongue. The curriculum even at the school level does not include a major chunk of proverbs even though it is a great potential of language source.

As proverbs refer mostly to everyday facts, they are highly colloquial. This colloquial form is more or less a mnemonic device. It helps the learners to remember and retain them in their minds easily. The colloquial nature of the proverbs gives them an easy appeal and a reader or a listener is directly attracted to them. The colloquial tone is the reason for speakers or writers taking recourse to them frequently. Their reference to simple everyday facts makes them suitable to be freely quoted in everyday communication.

A proverb is defined as 'A short, pithy, popular saying, long in use, embodying some familiar truth, practical precept, or usual thought in expressive and often picturesque language' (Vas Preface). This definition is a comprehensive one as it includes the nature and function of a proverb. Proverbs are short sentences expressing 'A well known truth or a common fact familiar to experience' (Kuskovskaya 3)

Any study will be complete only with the history and nature of them. The definitions mentioned above highlight the history and the nature of English proverbs.

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### The Role of ICT in Higher Education

*M. Zeenath Fackiral Banu<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract:** This article focuses on the role of Information and Communication Technologies in Higher Education system. Since time immemorial, education has been an important instrument for social and economic transformation. Presently higher education in India is experiencing a major transformation in terms of access, equity and quality. This transition is highly influenced by the swift developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs) all over the world. The introduction of ICTs in the higher education has profound implications for the whole education process. The ICTs has made its impact on the teachers as well the students in a way that it helps teachers create more 'learner-centric' learning environments. The introduction of ICTs makes the learners to come with the innovative solutions both in and outside their studies. The ICTs in Higher Education system make the students and teachers techno-friendly and they help them to do any work in technological grounds with hope. It also helps in their personality development and makes them know the world-wide information. The ICTs help them to learn easily with their own interest and it has its high impact in the higher education scenario.

**Keywords:** *Higher education, Information and Communication Technology, learning.*

Education is considered to be one of the key mechanisms of achieving social transformation. In this educational context, the new opportunities for educational technology have arisen. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are referred to as the varied collection of technological resources which are made use of to communicate. They are also used to generate, distribute, collect and administer information. ICT is a force that has changed many aspects of the way we live.

Information and Communication Technologies consist of the hardware, software, networks, and media for collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images), as well as related services. ICTs can be divided into two components, Information and Communication Infrastructure (ICI) which refers to physical telecommunications systems and networks (cellular, broadcast, cable, satellite, postal) and the services that utilize those (Internet, voice, mail, radio, and television), and Information Technology (IT) that refers to the hardware and software of information collection, storage, processing, and presentation.

Introducing ICT as a tool to support the education sector has initiated substantial discussions since the late 1990s. A decade ago the emphasis was on Technical and Vocational Education and Training teachers. During the last few years an increasing number of international development agencies have promoted ICT to support the education sector. The widely subscribed Dakar Framework for Action recognizes that, 'these technologies (ICTs) have great potential for knowledge dissemination, effective learning and the development of more efficient education

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## Challenges for Teachers in Current Scenario

*M. Benazir Nuzrath<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract:** Teaching is the one profession that remains as the source of all other professions. We live in a revolutionary world which entails new and different abilities for a teacher to produce a classic generation. Today's education system may be good to score marks, but fails to preserve the knowledge once students have completed their examinations. As a result, the young mind becomes muffled at an age when they should be developing a desire for acquiring more knowledge. And naturally it becomes the greatest challenge for the teacher.

Students are very much aware of modern technologies. In clear, it has become a part of their life. For these the day begins and ends with modern technology. So they are expecting the same thing even in their learning process too. They are not at all fascinated in the traditional teaching-learning process. Some teachers are not in the state-of-the-art in using the modern technologies and incapable of bringing about new teaching method. Here is where the real trial begins for the teachers.

Education must be done in the learner-centred style. Education plays a requisite role in the development of our society. The first and foremost duty of the teacher is to motivate the young minds to get the aspiration for knowledge and to make them understand the obligation of education. We have to stimulate the student's interest towards learning by using novel methods. And in no way it should misguide the students since there is possibility of becoming prey to it.

When the teachers motivate the students towards innovation they have to be aware of the general goals of education. It must be adequate enough to appease the desire of students. Innovation should serve as a very good alternative to reach their goal of education. It should adept to replace the traditional way of teaching method without much difficulty. The new experiments should be easily adoptable inside the classroom, further it must enable the students to improve their skills.

Our curriculum believes lecturing to be the effective method of teaching. It must be kept in mind that, lecturing will be worthwhile only if the students pay attention to it, otherwise it is truly a massive failure. According to human psychology, a human being can concentrate only for a time period of 20 minutes continuously. In the process of lecturing, a teacher's monotonous talk without any advancement creates boredom. Even if the teacher gives them a chance to raise questions and clarify their doubts, everyone in the classroom will not be ready to come out of their shells.

To bring today's students from their confined world, classroom should be their platform of establishment. First and foremost the student should feel at ease inside the classroom. He should be given a chance to express his views even when the though it is wrong. Only the positive vibes from the teacher can influence and enrich the students in growing them better. A group discussion, summarising a topic and peer learning will serve the purpose. The instructor gives a short overview of the day's topic and gives students a challenge to meet at the end of the class, such as answering a question or solving a problem. Students break into small groups to do

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## THE STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON TWENTY - FIRST CENTURY FICTION

*(Conducted from out of the Autonomy funds released by the UGC to the College)*

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## Multiculturalism and Alienation in *The Inheritance of Loss*

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### Abstract

Cultural diversity has been present in societies for a very long time. The term 'multiculturalism' is used to describe a society where a variety of different cultures coexist. This paper analyses Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss*, the Man Booker Prize Award winning novel which deals with the number of present-day issues such as economic inequality and poverty, mobility, migration, alienation and the subsequent loss of background, of history and of family. Changes that are brought out by craze for western values, manners, language and life style failed to sustain life. The novel describes the hopes and dreams of the characters along with their ultimate dream of immigrating to America and finally escaping the rigid caste system of their homeland. The writer exposes the lives of people who are separated and treated differently on the basis of culture, class and race. The novel jumps between two main settings Kalimpong, India and New York City, America.

**Keywords:** *multiculturalism, minority, immigrant, westernization, alienation*

The novel is set in Kalimpong, high in the north-eastern Himalayas, in 1986. The characters living here are Jemubhai Patel, the judge, his granddaughter Sai, and the cook. At the beginning of the story, it is rumoured that the insurrection in the hills changed into resistance movement stockpiling men and guns. "It was the Indian Nepalese this time, fed up with being treated like the minority in a place where they were the majority. They wanted their own country, or at least their own state, in which to manage their own affairs. Here, where India blurred into Bhutan and Sikkim... it had been always a messy map" (TIOL 9).

Jemubhai Patel, the Judge, is married to a 14 year girl called Nimi at the age of 20. His families dream is to send Jumubhai abroad. As there is the lack of money to pay for the ticket, he decides to marry her. Since, he would be the first boy of their



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